

LAN

have been made out from them by a way and unquestionable deduction, they may serve as *land-marks*, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it. *Locke*.

LANDSCAPE. *n. f.* [*landscap*, Dutch.]
1. A region; the prospect of a country.

Lovely seem'd
That landscape! and of pure, now purer air,
Meets his approach. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. iv. l. 153.

He scarce upstir'd,
Shot parallel to th' earth his dewy ray,
Discovering in wide landscape all the east
Of paradise, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton*.

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the landscape round it measures,
Russet lawns and fallows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton*.

We are like men entertained with the view of a spacious landscape, where the eye passes over one pleasing prospect into another. *Addison*.

2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer landscapes than those about the king's house. *Add. Guard*.

Off in her glass the musing shepherd spies
The wat'ry landscape of the pendant woods,
And absent trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope*.

LAND-TAX. *n. f.* [*land* and *tax*.] Tax laid upon land and houses.

If mortgages were registered, land-taxes might reach the lender to pay his proportion. *Locke*.

LAND-WAITER. *n. f.* [*land* and *waiter*.] An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

Give a guinea to a knavish land-waiter, and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hundred. *Swift's Examiner*, No. 27.

LANDWARD. *adv.* [*from land*.] Towards the land.

They are invincible by reason of the overtopping mountains that back the one, and slender fortification of the other to landward. *Sandys's Journey*.

LANE. *n. f.* [*lan*, Dutch; *lane*, Saxon.]
1. A narrow way between hedges.

All flying
Through a straight lane, the enemy full-hearted
Struck down some mortally. *Shakes. Cymbeline*.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every bosky bourn. *Milton*.

Through a close lane as I purf'd my journey. *Orway*.

A pack-horse is driven constantly in a narrow lane and dirty road. *Locke*.

2. A narrow street; an alley.

There is no street, not many lanes, where there does not live one that has relation to the church. *Sprat's Sermons*.

3. A passage between men standing on each side.

The earls servants foot ranged on both sides, and made the king a lane. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

LANEY. *n. f.* A little hawk.

LANGUAGE. *n. f.* [*language*, French; *lingua*, Latin.]
1. Human speech.

We may define language, if we consider it more materially, to be letters, forming and producing words and sentences; but if we consider it according to the design thereof, then language is apt signs for communication of thoughts. *Holder*.

2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others.

O! good my lord, no Latin;
I am not such a truant since my coming,
As not to know the language I have liv'd in. *Shakes.*

He not from Rome alone, but Greece,
Like Jason, brought the golden fleece;
To him that language, though to none
Of th' others, as his own was known. *Denham*.

3. Stile; manner of expression.

Though his language should not be refin'd,
It must not be obscure and impudent. *Rescommen*.

Others for language all their care express,
And value books, as women, men, for dress:
Their praise is still—the stile is excellent;
The sense, they humbly take upon content. *Pope*.

LANGVAGED. *adj.* [*from the noun*.]
Having various languages,
He wand'ring long a wider circle made,
And many languag'd nations has survey'd. *Pope*.

LANGUAGE-MASTER. *n. f.* [*language* and *master*.] One whose profession is to teach languages.

The third is a sort of language-master, who is to instruct them in the stile proper for a minister. *Speator*, No. 305.

LANGUET. *n. f.* [*languette*, French.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LANGUID. *adj.* [*languidus*, Latin.]

1. Faint; weak; feeble.

Whatever renders the motion of the blood languid, dis-

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poseth to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of the blood, disposeth to an alkaline acrimony. *Arbuthnot*.

No space can be assigned to vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion to swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley's Sermon*.

2. Dull; heartless.

I'll hasten to my troops,
And fire their languid souls with Cato's virtue. *Addison*.

LANGUIDLY. *adv.* [*from languid*.] Weakly; feebly.

The menstroom work'd as languidly upon the coral, as it did before they were put into the receiver. *Boyle*.

LANGUIDNESS. *n. f.* [*from languid*.] Weakness; feebleness; want of strength.

LANGUISH. *v. n.* [*languir*, French; *languere*, Latin.]
1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength.

Let her languish
A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,
Die of this folly. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

We and our fathers do languish of such diseases. *2 Eph.*

What can we expect, but that her languishings should end in death. *Decay of Piety*.

His sorrows bore him off; and, softly laid
His languish'd limbs upon his homely bed. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance.

The troops with hate inspir'd,
Their darts with clamour at a distance drive,
And only keep the languish'd war alive. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To sink or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion.

What man who knows
What woman is, yea, what she cannot chuse
But must be, will his free hours languish out
For assur'd bondage. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

The land shall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein languish. *Hef. iv. 3*.

I have been talking with a sutor here,
A man that languishes in your displeasure. *Shakes. Othello*.

I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chuse for myself, and have ever since languish'd under the displeasure of an inexorable father. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 181.

Let Leonora consider, that, at the very time in which the languisher for the loss of her deceased lover, there are persons just perishing in a shipwreck. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 163.

4. To look with softness or tenderness.

What poems think you soft, and to be read
With languishing regards, and bending head? *Dryden*.

LANGUISH. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Soft appearance.

And the blue languish of soft Allia's eye. *Pope*.

Then forth he walks,
Beneath the trembling languish of her beam,
With soft'nd soul. *Thomson's Spring*, l. 1035.

LANGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [*from languishing*.]

1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly smooth, or languishingly low. *Pope*.

2. Dully; tediously.

Alas! my Dorus, thou seest how long and languishingly the weeks are past over since our last talking. *Shen*.

LANGUISHMENT. *n. f.* [*languishment*, French; *from languish*.]

1. State of pining.

By that count, which lovers books invent,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains;
Which I have wasted in long languishment,
That seem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Spenser*.

2. Softness of mein.

Humility it expresses, by the stooping or bending of the head; languishment, when we hang it on one side. *Dryden*.

LANGUOR. *n. f.* [*languor*, Latin; *languor*, French.] Languor and lassitude signifies a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits, through indigestion, or too much exercise; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of secretion by the common discharges. *Quincy*.

Well hop'd I, and fair beginnings had,
That he my captive languor should redeem. *Spenser, Fa. 2*.

For these, these tribunes, in the dust I write
My heart's deep languor, and my soul's sad tears. *Shakes.*

Academical disputation gives vigour and briskness to the mind thus exercised, and relieves the languor of private study and meditation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

To isles of fragrance, lily-silver'd vales
Diffusing languor in the panting gales. *Dunciad*.

LANGUOROUS. *adj.* [*languoreus*, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy.

Dear lady, how shall I declare thy case,
Whom late I left in languorous constraint. *Spenser, Fa. 2*.

TO LANIATE. *v. a.* [*lanis*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to rend; to lacerate.

LANIFICE. *n. f.* [*lanificium*, Latin.] Woollen manufacture.

The moth breedeth upon cloth and other lanifices, especially if they be laid up dankish and wet. *Bacon*.

LANIGEROUS. *adj.* [*laniger*, Latin.] Bearing wool.

LANK. *adj.* [*lancks*, Dutch.]

1. Lank; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump; slender.

The commons ha't thou rack'd; the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions. *Shakespeare*.

Name not Winterface, whose skin's slack,
Lank, as an unthrif's purse. *Dome*.

We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied at the neck, but very lank, as not containing above a pint of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle*.

Moist earth produces corn and grass, but both Too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.
Let not my land so large a promise boast,
Left the lank ears in length of stem be lost. *Dryden*.

Now, now my bearded harvest gilds the plain.
Thus dreams the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on,
Till his lank purse declares his money gone. *Dryden*.

Meagre and lank with fasting grown,
And nothing left but skin and bone;
They just keep life and soul together. *Swift*.

2. Milton seems to use this word for faint; languid.

He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,
And gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In nectar'd lavers strew'd with alphodill. *Milton*.

LANKNES. *n. f.* [*from lank*.] Want of plumpness.

LAN'NER. *n. f.* [*lanier*, Fr. *lanarius*, Lat.] A species of hawk.

LAN'SQUENET. *n. f.* [*lanse* and *knacht*, Dutch.]

1. A common foot-soldier.

2. A game at cards.

LAN'TERN. *n. f.* [*lanterne*, French; *laterna*, Latin:] it is by mistake often written lantern.] A transparent case for a candle.

God shall be my hope,
My stay, my guide, my lantern to my feet. *Shakes.*

Thou art our admiral; thou bearest the lantern in the poop, but 'tis in the nose of thee; thou art the knight of the burning lamp. *Shakes. Henry IV. p. i.*

A candle lasteth longer in a lantern than at large. *Bacon*.

Amongst the excellent acts of that king, one hath the pre-eminence, the erection and institution of a society, which we call Solomon's house; the noblest foundation that ever was, and the lantern of this kingdom. *Bacon's Atlantis*.

O thieves' night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the flars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the mild and lonely traveller. *Milton*.

Vice is like a dark lantern, which turns its bright side only to him that bears it, but looks black and dismal in another's hand. *Govern. Tong*.

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions of light, to prevent the art of the lantern-maker. *Mare's Divine Dialogues*.

There are at Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, great hospitals, in the walls of which are placed machines in the shape of large lanterns, with a little door in the side of them. *Addison*.

Our ideas succeed one another in our minds, not much unlike the images in the inside of a lantern, turned round by the heat of a candle. *Locke*.

2. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ships.

Caprea, where the lantern fix'd on high
Shines like a moon through the benighted sky,
While by its beams the wary sailor steers. *Addison*.

LAN'TERN JAW. A term used of a thin visage, such as if a candle were burning in the mouth might transmit the light.

Being very lucky in a pair of long lantern-jaws, he wrung his face into a hideous grimace. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 173.

LANUGINOUS. *adj.* [*lanuginosus*, Latin.] Downy; covered with soft hair.

LAP. *n. f.* [*leppe*, Saxon; *lappe*, German.]

1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure.

If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently, wipe it with the lap of your coat, and then put it into the dish. *Swift's Directions to a Footman*.

2. The part of the cloaths that is spread horizontally over the knees as one sits down, so as any thing may lie in it.

It feeds each living plant with liquid sap,
And fills with flowers fair Flora's painted lap. *Spenser*.

Upon a day, as love lay sweetly slumb'ring
All in his mothers lap,
A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet murr'ring,
About him flew by hap. *Spenser*.

I'll make my haven in a lady's lap,
And 'twixt sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakes.*

She bids you
All on the wanton rushes lay you down,
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Let us rear

The higher our opinion, that our stirring
Can from the lap of Egypt's widow pluck
The ne'er-lust-wearied Antony. *Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra*.

Heav'n's almighty fire
Melts on the bosom of his love, and pours
Himself into her lap in fruitful show'rs. *Croshaw*.

Men expect that religion should cost them no pains, and that happiness should drop into their laps. *Tillotson*.

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then, helpless, in his mother's lap is laid.
He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began.

Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone,
Anxious to reign, and reflects on the throne. *Dryden*.

TO LAP. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To wrap or twist round any thing.

He hath a long tail, which, as he descends from a tree, he laps round about the boughs, to keep himself from falling. *Grew's Museum*.

About the paper, whose two halves were painted with red and blue, and which was stiff like thin pasteboard, I lapped several times a slender thread of very black silk. *Newton*.

2. To involve in any thing.

As through the flow'ring forest rash the fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spenser*.

The thane of Cawder gan a dismal conflict,
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted